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(54) END MILL WITH PROCESSED CUTTING EDGE AND CUTTING EDGE PROCESSING METHOD THEREOF

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an end mill improved in the stability of a cutting edge by precisely processing the cutting edge of the end mill.

SOLUTION: In an end mill having a curved cutting edge with the substrate covered with hard coating, the curved face-like cutting edge is formed so that a ridge line along which a rake face and a flank of the cutting edge intersect, is formed such that hard grains included in the substrate form a curved face. As a method of forming the curved face-like cutting edge, a grinding medium is fluidized by magnetism.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The end mill which is characterized by the R section having the shape of the shape of a mirror plane, and crepe at least while beveling a part for the end cutting part to which a rake face and a flank cross in the end mill which has a spiral end cutting edge on the cylinder side centering on a revolving shaft, or a conical surface the shape of combination and/or a curved surface of the letter of confrontation, and R and which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing.

[Claim 2] The end mill which the cutting part and base of said end mill are the end mills formed by cemented carbide in the end mill according to claim 1 which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing, sets the amount of beveling of 0.003-0.03mm and the direction of a flank to 0.002-0.02mm for the amount of beveling of said direction of a rake face, and is characterized by the ratios of the amount of beveling being a rake face / flank =1 / 2 - 6/1 and which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing.

[Claim 3] In the end mill according to claim 1 to 2 which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing, while coming to cover to said end mill said enveloping layer -- the [periodic table] -- 4a group transition metals or the carbide of aluminum, and a nitride -- An oxide, hard boron nitride, The end mill which is characterized by 0.2-20micro thickness covering lubricative film chosen from from among the groups which become a hard carbon pan from these solid solvation objects or mixtures, such as one sort or two sorts or more of hard ****, and/or MoS, by the multilayer more than one layer or two-layer and which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing.

[Claim 4] While beveling a part for the end cutting part to which a rake face and a flank cross in the end mill which has a spiral end cutting edge on the cylinder side centering on a revolving shaft, or a conical surface the combination of the letter of confrontation, and R, and/or in the shape of a crepe-like curved surface It is the end mill edge-of-a-blade art which the R section has the shape of the shape of a mirror plane, and crepe at least, and is characterized by for the shape of said shape of a mirror plane and crepe making the medium to grind flow, and performing it and which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing.

[Claim 5] The end mill edge-of-a-blade art which is characterized by making a flow of said medium flow with the MAG in the end mill edge-of-a-blade art according to claim 4 which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing and which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing.

[Claim 6] The end mill edge-of-a-blade art which is characterized by making a flow of said medium flow through a liquid in the end mill edge-of-a-blade art according to claim 4 which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing and which carried out edge-of-a-blade processing.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION**[Detailed Description of the Invention]****[0001]**

[Industrial Application] The invention in this application relates to edge-of-a-blade processing of curve-like cutting edges, such as a drill and an end mill.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the drill and end mill which consist of cemented carbide or a TiCN radical cermet, with these brittle materials, especially the cutting-edge configuration at the tip of a tool is very important, and various proposals are made. For example, edge-of-a-blade processing of the edge of a blade is carried out with the brush etc. at the shape of a curved surface. (JP,4-40122,B as an example) . Moreover, recently, the polish approach which used the MAG as application of trimming is examined, and it is used for polish of trimming and metal mold. (Example: The present condition and the technical problem of a machine, the tool September, 1996 issue, and the magnetic grinding method)

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As mentioned above, in the drill or the end mill, a peripheral cutting edge gives angle of torsion, and is raising the effectiveness of scraps processing or distribution of cutting force. According to the application, in a carbide drill, the thing of ten – about 60 angle of torsion is used before and after 30 angle of torsion, and is used for practical use with the end mill. Although end cutting-edge processing of these torsion ***** is performed by brush honing indicated on the conventional technique, in mechanical grinding, it is in the condition of that of the hard particle itself which constitutes a base if expansion observation is carried out having come floating to about 10000 times, and producing ***** etc. soon or having removed the joint phase part. Therefore, although it can consider as the condition of a better field if it carries out by approach which will carry out a lap, for example if it is weak and grinding is performed more slowly, carrying out the lap of the distorted peripheral cutting edge as mentioned above has a limitation industrially.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Therefore, it turned out that it has the description which can perform grinding by the very minute force by choosing the medium to be used by the approach of grinding with the MAG repeatedly without limits in a short time, and can be ground to homogeneity also in the cutting edge of the shape of a curved surface like a peripheral cutting edge as a result of examining how to perform efficiently, while lowering this force by the grinding at the time of performing end cutting-edge processing. Therefore, while beveling a part for the end cutting part to which a rake face and a flank cross in the end mill which has a spiral end cutting edge on the cylinder side centering on a revolving shaft, or a conical surface the shape of combination and/or a curved surface of the letter of confrontation, and R The R section is the end mill which has the shape of a mirror plane and/or shape of crepe at least, the amount of beveling is set to 0.003–0.03mm in the direction of a rake face, and is set to 0.002–0.02mm in

the direction of a flank, and the ratios of the amount of beveling are a rake face / flank =1 / 2 - 6/1. furthermore -- as a coat -- the [periodic table] -- 0.2-20micro thickness covers lubricative film chosen from from among the groups which become 4a group transition metals or the carbide of aluminum, a nitride, an oxide, hard boron nitride, and a hard carbon pan from these solid solvation objects or mixtures, such as one sort or two sorts or more of hard *****, and/or MoS, by the multilayer more than one layer or two-layer. Moreover, ***** which makes homogeneity to the end cutting edge which has the description to perform the approach of grinding as the edge-of-a-blade art, making a polish medium flow, and has a three-dimension-configuration by grinding moving a polish medium through a flow, i.e., the MAG, and a liquid.

[0005]

[Function] the lap which performs the field which is acquired by the polish which makes a medium flow according to research of this invention persons using a lap surface plate, the mirror plane where it is equal, and/-- being able to acquire the shape of crepe again and adjusting the quality of a medium, an amount, magnitude, etc. -- extent -- things -- various fields can be acquired. First, in order to make a medium flow, even when it has a long peripheral cutting edge like a drill, there is the description which cuts from a tip side to homogeneity mostly at a shank side, and can perform cutting-edge processing. Next, the effectiveness of polish can be adjusted by combining for example, a magnetic medium and a nonmagnetic medium by choosing the class of medium. In a superhard ** cermet, since it cannot grind unless it uses a diamond, it can carry out by combining with the powder of an iron system as a magnetic medium.

[0006] furthermore -- a cutting-edge ridgeline -- the case of a hard particle and cemented carbide -- the case of particles, such as WC particle and C (WTiTa), and a TiCN radical cermet -- a TiCN particle etc. -- a joint metal -- it is mainly combined with Co and nickel and exists. The ridgeline where a rake face and a flank cross changes like the sharp wedge, and is ground and processed by a diamond wheel etc. from a rake face and flank side. Since the crossing part is influenced from both sides, irregularity can see many the ridgeline. The configuration and amount of edge-of-a-blade processing can be cut by removing **** to the effect of these polishes, and can pull out the effectiveness of cutting-edge strengthening. Therefore, the amount of beveling of the direction of a rake face does not have the effectiveness of edge-of-a-blade processing in 0.003mm or less, it is easy to carry out a chipping, and at least 0.15mm or more, although it is effective in part in the end mill of a major diameter, since it becomes easy to generate chatter and a poor finished surface, if solid, generally it sets the amount of beveling of the direction of a rake face to 0.01-0.15mm by 0.003-0.06mm and low attachment with a big path by the increase of cutting force. Furthermore, although the end mill of the solid made from cemented carbide or a form with a low is the most effective as an object which applies this invention the end mill made from high-speed steel -- also setting -- a cutting edge -- by carrying out edge-of-a-blade processing with the abrasive grain of No. 1000-3000 after a grinding process After that this invention which covers the wear-resistant hard matter by removing the low degree-of-hardness section by the grinding heat of weld flash or a cutting edge The outstanding cutting-ability ability is shown as compared with the end mill which did not perform the conventional edge-of-a-blade processing, therefore carried out covering processing with the condition with detailed weld flash, a chip, grinding marks, the low degree-of-hardness section, etc. harmful to a cutting edge. As mentioned above, it is what this invention carried out suitable edge-of-a-blade processing, and carried out covering processing of the hard matter what removed the harmful condition of a cutting edge and strengthened the cutting edge, and the life increase effectiveness in steel cutting is size especially.

[0007] In accordance with an example, it explains in full detail below per limited range of a claim. Well-known covering, such as aluminum 2O3, Si3N4, TiC and TiN, TiCN(charcoal titanium nitride) Cr carbide, CBN, and a diamond, can apply to this invention as hard matter for covering as purposes, such as prevention of the rake face crater damage produced in order that cutting

edges, such as prevention and a ball end mill, may be nonlinear and may tend to concentrate generation of wear-resistant improvement or the built up edge at the time of low-speed cutting. The enveloping layer structure at this time what covered one sort chosen from the group of said hard matter For example, although the thing of the two-layer structure which covered TiN as the 1st layer and covered aluminum 2O3 etc. as the 2nd layer, and the three-tiered structure which prepared both solid-solution layer in the middle of the 1st layer and the 2nd layer further, and raised both adhesion further etc. is effective as this invention The thickness of an enveloping layer has little effectiveness as a whole at 0.2micro or less, and an enveloping layer tends to exfoliate in 20micro or more. The covering thickness in the end mill of the minor diameter which makes especially minute infeed a subject has 0.3-desirable 2micro. Based on an example, this invention is explained at a detail below.

[0008]

[Example] It mixed among alcohol by attritor for 6 hours using WC powder with a commercial mean particle diameter of about 0.5 microns and Co powder of said 1 Miquelon, and the end mill made from cemented carbide of 25 angle of torsion was manufactured using the superfines cemented carbide. Observation of the distorted edge of a blade of this end mill is shown in drawing 1 . With especially an end cutting edge like this drawing 1 , at the tip of the end mill with which a mechanical shock is added at the time of cutting, a chipping may be produced, or when excessive, it may be missing.

[0009] Next, when this end mill was made to flow using the MAG, and it was made to flow through a liquid, it carried out variously using the edge-of-a-blade processing with the brush indicated on the conventional technique as mechanical polish for the comparison. Observation of the edge of a blade after magnetic polish is shown in drawing 2 . Drawing 2 is what observed the edge-of-a-blade ridgeline by FE-SEM at 10000 times, and is ground by extent which can observe the particles (WC particle etc.) which constitute a base by magnetic polish. Furthermore, the particle ground like the lap is looked at by the ridgeline section in spite of the sharp part. Drawing 3 shows the edge-of-a-blade condition at the time of making it flow through a liquid, and changes with the condition of having been ground in the shape of crepe. To it, by the edge-of-a-blade processing with the brush performed for the comparison, as shown in drawing 4 , much irregularity by polish remains, and grinding marks are observed.

[0010] Next, the example of these this inventions, the example of a comparison, and five entire non-processed elegance were covered, respectively, and the cutting trial was performed. In order that a cutting trial might look at the stability of the end cutting edge in early stages of use, it chose a high speed and the conditions of high delivery, carried out 5 exams respectively, and was judged by the result. Using **** SCM 440 (annealed material)-ed, cutting items are cutting speed 100 m/min and feed-rate 500 mm/min, and performed shoulder shaving processing with a shaft-orientations slitting depth [of 8mm (1 time of the diameter of an end mill)], and a direction slitting depth [of a path] of 4mm (0.5 times of the diameter of an end mill) by dry type.

[0011] Consequently, the deficit accidentally produced in the example of this invention (the MAG and liquid) in the field in which the tip cutting edge in five and a peripheral cutting edge cross does not have **, and 2 chipping in five was produced in the example of a comparison, and the chipping was observed by five among five in non-processed elegance.

[0012] Furthermore, as a result of continuing a trial using the end mill of the example of this invention, after 20m processing, both follow on the increment in abrasion loss. Although the peripheral cutting edge of an end mill and near an end cutting edge are still normal wear when a coat shows normal wear, continues processing further, processes it to 50m and observes the point of an end mill, although the base itself came to contact scraps by wear The intersection crotched portion of camber did not carry out plastic deformation, but was a continuable life.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] If the curved-surface cutting edge by this invention was formed, since the irregularity of the ridgeline used as an end cutting edge would decrease and the ridgeline of

the condition almost near a lap side would be obtained, it turned out that the stability at the time of cutting decreases troubles, such as increase, a chipping, and a chip. Furthermore, it cannot be overemphasized that the effectiveness is the same also not only in the cutting tool which has a straight-line-like cutting edge again but a common tool.

[Translation done.]

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最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】 刃先処理したエンドミル及びその刃先処理方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 エンドミルの切れ刃処理を精密に行い、切れ刃の安定性を高めたエンドミルを提供することを目的とする。

【構成】 基体に硬質膜を被覆してなる曲線状切れ刃を有するエンドミルにおいて、前記切れ刃のすくい面と逃げ面とが交叉する稜線を、前記基体に含まれる硬質粒子が曲面状に成っていることを特徴とする曲面切れ刃であり、またその形成方法として、前記研磨は研磨する媒体を磁気により流動させることを特徴とする。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】回転軸を中心とする円筒面上または円錐面上に螺旋状の切り刃を有するエンドミルにおいて、すくい面と逃げ面の交差する切り刃部分を直面状とRの組み合わせ及び／又は曲面状に面取りするとともに、すくなくともR部が鏡面状及び／又は梨地状であることを特徴とする刃先処理したエンドミル。

【請求項2】請求項1記載の刃先処理したエンドミルにおいて、前記エンドミルの刃部・基体が超硬合金で形成されたエンドミルであり、前記すくい面方向の面取り量を0.003～0.03mm、逃げ面方向の面取り量を0.002～0.02mmとし、面取り量の比が、すくい面／逃げ面=1/2～6/1であることを特徴とする刃先処理したエンドミル。

【請求項3】請求項1乃至2記載の刃先処理したエンドミルにおいて、前記エンドミルに被覆してなるとともに、前記被覆層が周期率表第4a族遷移金属またはA1の炭化物、窒化物、酸化物、硬質窒化硼素、硬質炭素さらにこれらの固溶体または混合体からなる群のうちから選ばれた1種または2種以上の硬質性膜及び／又はMoS等の潤滑性膜を1層または2層以上の多層で0.2～20μの厚みで被覆した事を特徴とする刃先処理したエンドミル。

【請求項4】回転軸を中心とする円筒面上または円錐面上に螺旋状の切り刃を有するエンドミルにおいて、すくい面と逃げ面の交差する切り刃部分を直面状とRの組み合わせ及び／又は梨地状曲面状に面取りするとともに、すくなくともR部が鏡面状及び／又は梨地状であり、前記鏡面状及び／又は梨地状は研磨する媒体を流動させて行うことを特徴とする刃先処理したエンドミル刃先処理方法。

【請求項5】請求項4記載の刃先処理したエンドミル刃先処理方法において、前記媒体の流動を磁気により流動させることを特徴とする刃先処理したエンドミル刃先処理方法。

【請求項6】請求項4記載の刃先処理したエンドミル刃先処理方法において、前記媒体の流動を液体を介して流動させることを特徴とする刃先処理したエンドミル刃先処理方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本願発明は、ドリル、エンドミル等の曲線状切れ刃の刃先処理に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】超硬合金やTiCN基サーメットからなるドリルやエンドミルにおいては、特にこれら脆性材料では、工具先端の切れ刃形状は極めて重要であり、様々な提案がなされている。例えば、ブラシ等で刃先を曲面状に刃先処理している。(例として、特公平4-40122号公報)。また、最近では、バリ取りの応用として

磁気を用いた研磨方法が検討され、バリ取り、金型の研磨に用いられている。(例:機械と工具1996年9月号、磁気研磨法の現状と課題)

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述のようにドリルやエンドミルにおいては、外周刃はねじれ角を持たせて切り屑処理や切削抵抗の分散の効果を上げている。用途に応じて、超硬ドリルではねじれ角30度前後、エンドミルではねじれ角10度～60度程度のものが実用に用いられている。これらねじれた外周刃の切り刃処理は従来技術に記載したブラシホーニング等で行われているが、機械的な研削では10000倍程度に拡大観察すると、基体を構成する硬質粒子そのものが浮き上がり、やがては脱落等を生じたり、または結合相部分を除去してしまっている状態である。従って、もっと研削を弱く、ゆっくりと行えば、例えば、ラップするような方法で行えばより良い面の状態とすることができるが、上記のようにねじれた外周刃をラップすることは工業的には限界がある。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】そのため、切り刃処理を行う際の研削でかかる力を下げるとともに、効率的に行える方法を検討した結果、磁気により研磨する方法では、用いる媒体を選択することにより、極めて微小な力で、際限なく繰り返し研磨することを短時間で行えることができ、かつ、外周刃のような曲面状の切れ刃においても均一に研磨することができる特徴を有することが分かった。従って、回転軸を中心とする円筒面上または円錐面上に螺旋状の切り刃を有するエンドミルにおいて、すくい面と逃げ面の交差する切り刃部分を直面状とRの組み合わせ及び／又は曲面状に面取りするとともに、すくなくともR部が鏡面状及び／又は梨地状であるエンドミルであり、その面取り量は、すくい面方向で0.003～0.03mm、逃げ面方向で0.002～0.02mmとし、面取り量の比が、すくい面／逃げ面=1/2～6/1である。更に皮膜として周期率表第4a族遷移金属またはA1の炭化物、窒化物、酸化物、硬質窒化硼素、硬質炭素さらにこれらの固溶体または混合体からなる群のうちから選ばれた1種または2種以上の硬質性膜及び／又はMoS等の潤滑性膜を1層または2層以上の多層で0.2～20μの厚みで被覆したものである。また、その刃先処理方法として、研磨する方法を、研磨媒体を流動させつつ行うことに特徴を有するものであり、研磨媒体を流動、すなわち磁気や液体を介して動かしつつ研磨を行うことにより、3次元的な形状を有する切り刃を均質に仕上げるられる。

【0005】

【作用】本発明者らの研究によれば、媒体を流動させる研磨で得られる面は、ラップ定盤を用いて行うラップと遜色のない鏡面及び／又は梨地状はを得ることができ、ま

た、媒体の質、量、大きさ等を調整することにより、程度のことなる様々な面を得ることができるものである。まず、媒体を流動させるため、ドリルのように長い外周刃を持つ場合でも先端側からシャンク側まではほぼ均一に切り刃処理を行える特徴がある。次に、媒体の種類を選択することにより、例えば磁性媒体と非磁性媒体とを組み合わせることにより研磨の効率を調整することができる。超硬やサーメットではダイヤモンドを用いないと研磨できないため、磁性媒体としては鉄系の粉末と組み合わせることにより行う事ができる。

【0006】更に、切れ刃稜線には硬質粒子、超硬合金の場合にはWC粒子、(TiTa)C等の粒子、TiCN基サーメットの場合にはTiCN粒子等が結合金属、主にCo、Niに結合されて存在する。すくい面と逃げ面が交叉する稜線はシャープなウェッジの様に成っており、すくい面側、逃げ面側からダイヤモンドホール等で研磨されて加工される。その交差する部分は、両面からの影響を受けるため、その稜線は凹凸が多く見受けられる。刃先処理の形状および量は、これら研磨の影響によるを除去する事により切り刃強化の効果を引き出すことができる。そのため、すくい面方向の面取り量は、0.003mm以下では、刃先処理の効果がなくチッピングしやすく、また0.15mm以上でも、大径のエンドミルでは、一部効果があるものの一般的には、切削抵抗増により、びびりや仕上面不良が発生しやすくなるため、すくい面方向の面取り量をソリッドでは0.003～0.06mm、径の大きなロー付けでは0.01～0.15mmとするものである。さらに、本発明を適用する対象として超硬合金製ソリッドまたはロー付形のエンドミルが最も効果があるが、高速度鋼製エンドミルにおいても切刃研削加工後、1000～3000番の砥粒で刃先処理することにより、バリや切刃の研削熱による低硬度部を除去し、その後、耐摩耗性硬質物質を被覆する本発明は、従来の刃先処理を行なわず、従って切刃に微細なバリ、欠け、研削痕、低硬度部などの有害な状態のままで被覆処理したエンドミルに比較し、優れた切削性能を示すものである。以上のように、本発明は、適切な刃先処理をし、切刃の有害状態を除去し、切刃を強化したものに硬質物質を被覆処理したもので、特に鋼切削での寿命増効果が大である。

【0007】請求の限定範囲につき以下実施例をあわせて詳述する。耐摩耗性の向上あるいは、低速切削時の構成刃先などの生成を防止、及びボールエンドミルなど切刃が非直線のもので集中しやすいために生じるすくい面クレータ損傷の防止、などの目的として、Al2O3、Si3N4、TiC、TiN、TiCN(炭窒化チタン)、Cr炭化物、CBN、ダイヤモンドなど公知の被覆が被覆用硬質物質としては、本発明に適用できる。このときの被覆層構造は、前記硬質物質の群から選ばれた1種を被覆したものでも、例えば第1層としてTiNを、第2層

としてAl2O3などを被覆した2層構造、さらには第1層と第2層の中間に両者の固溶体層を設け両者の密着性を更に向上させた3層構造のものなどが本発明として効果があるが、被覆層の厚みは、全体として0.2μ以下では効果が少なく、また2.0μ以上では、被覆層が剥離しやすい。特に微小切込みを主体とする小径のエンドミルにおいての被覆厚みは0.3～2μが望ましい。以下に実施例に基づき本発明を詳細に説明する。

【0008】

【実施例】市販の平均粒径0.5ミクロン程度のWC粉末及び同1ミクロンのCo粉末を用いアトライターでアルコール中6時間混合し、超微粒子超硬合金を用いて、ねじれ角25度の超硬合金製エンドミルを製作した。このエンドミルのねじれた刃先の観察を図1に示す。この図1の様な切り刃では、切削時に特に機械的衝撃の加わるエンドミルの先端ではチッピングを生じたり、甚だしい場合には欠けたりする場合がある。

【0009】次に、このエンドミルを磁気を用いて流動させた場合、液体を介して流動させた場合及び比較のため、機械的な研磨として従来技術に記載したブラシによる刃先処理を用いて、様々に行った。磁気研磨後の刃先の観察を図2に示す。図2は、FE-SEMで刃先稜線を10000倍で観察したもので、磁気研磨により基体を構成する粒子(WC粒子等)が観察できる程度に研磨されている。更に、その稜線部には、尖った部分にも係わらず、ラップの様に研磨された粒子が見られる。図3は、液体を介して流動させた場合の刃先状態を示すもので、梨地状に研磨された状態と成っている。それに対し、比較のため行ったブラシによる刃先処理では、図4に示すように研磨による凹凸が多数残り、研削痕が観察されている。

【0010】次に、これら本発明例、比較例及び全くの無処理品をそれぞれ5本被覆し、切削試験を行った。切削試験は使用初期の切り刃の安定性を見るため、高速、高送りの条件を選択し、各々5本試験してその結果により判断した。切削諸元は、被削材SCM440(焼鈍材)を用いて、切削速度100m/m in、送り速度50.0mm/m inで、軸方向切り込み深さ8mm(エンドミル径の1倍)、径方向切り込み深さ4mm(エンドミル径の0.5倍)の肩削り加工を乾式で行った。

【0011】その結果、本発明例(磁気及び液体)では、5本中先端刃と外周刃の交叉する領域で偶発的に生じた欠損はなく、比較例では5本中2本チッピングを生じ、また無処理品では5本中5本にチッピングが観察された。

【0012】更に本発明例のエンドミルを用いて試験を継続した結果、20m加工後では両者とも摩耗量の増加に伴い、皮膜が摩耗により基体自体が切り屑と接触するようになったが正常な摩耗を示し、更に加工を継続し、50mまで加工し、エンドミルの先端部を観察すると、

エンドミルの外周刃、底刃付近はまだ正常な摩耗であるが、そりらの交叉部は塑性変形はしておらず、継続可能な寿命であった。

【0013】

【発明の効果】本発明による曲面切れ刃を形成すると、切り刃となる稜線の凹凸が減少し、ほぼラップ面に近い状態の稜線が得られるため、切削時の安定性が増し、チッピング、欠け等のトラブルを減少させることができた。更に、また直線状の切れ刃を有する切削工具に限らず、一般の工具においてもその効果は同様であることは

10 言うまでもない。

【図面の簡単な説明】

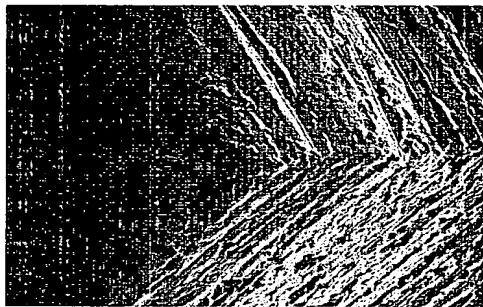
【図1】図1は、エンドミルの加工後の刃先状態を観察した結果を示す。(倍率: 3000倍)

【図2】図2は、本発明例(磁気)の刃先処理を行った切れ刃の観察結果を示す。(倍率: 10000倍)

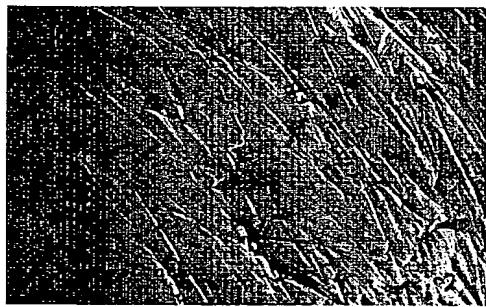
【図3】図3は、本発明例(液体)の刃先処理を行った切れ刃の観察結果を示す。(倍率: 10000倍)

【図4】図4は、比較例(ブラシ)の刃先処理を行った切れ刃の観察結果を示す。(倍率: 10000倍)

【図1】



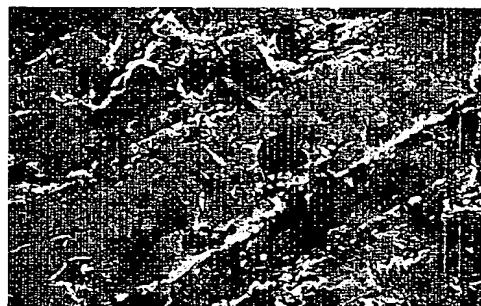
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



フロントページの続き

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